

# Scheme 1.2- Pension (Widow pension)



## What is widow pension?

The scheme "Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)" is one of the five sub-schemes of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Under IGNWPS, widows living Below Poverty Line, aged between 40 to 59 years, are eligible to apply. A monthly pension of ₹ 200 is provided to the beneficiary.

## What is the eligibility criteria for accessing benefits from the widow pension scheme?

1. The applicant should be a citizen of India.
2. The applicant should be living Below Poverty Line.
3. The applicant should be a widow.
4. The applicant should be between 40 and 59 years of age.

# Key aspects related to widow pension

Benefits	Amount (Rs.)	Frequency	Applies to	Contribution by worker (Rs.)	Time specified (days)	Time taken (days)	Fee specified (Rs.)	Money spent (Rs.)	Timeline for submission
Widow pension	A monthly pension of Rs. 200 is provided to the beneficiary	Monthly	Widow	-					

## What type of documents required for application?

1. Duly filled and self-attested Application Form (proforma given the annexures of the scheme guidelines).Domicile Certificate
2. Residential Proof (Voter card/ Electricity Bill/Aadhar Card)
3. Age Proof (Birth Certificate issued by the School last attended or Municipal authority or SHO or through Medical Boar
4. Aadhar Number
5. Bank Passbook
6. Ration Card
7. Affidavit duly attested by Judicial Magistrate/Executive Magistrate that she/he is not in receipt of any pension/ financial assistance from any other source
8. Death Certificate of husband3 Passport size photographs of the applicant

## What is the procedure to apply?

# Why do domestic workers often fail to receive the pension?

Domestic workers frequently face challenges in obtaining pensions for several reasons:

## On-ground implementation

1. The process becomes notably challenging if the death does not occur in Bengaluru.
2. Multiple certificates and affidavits are required from the Taluk office to navigate the administrative procedures.
3. These documents likely include proof of the death's legitimacy, establishing the identity of the deceased, and fulfilling other administrative requirements.
4. Obtaining a death certificate is a crucial step, serving as a legal document confirming the occurrence of death.
5. Affidavits may be necessary to verify specific details related to the deceased individual.
6. The need for various documentation and administrative steps, particularly when the death occurs outside Bengaluru, contributes to a more complex and time-consuming process.
7. This complexity can result in delays in accessing pension benefits or settling affairs related to the deceased.
8. The additional bureaucratic layers add to the emotional and logistical challenges faced by individuals dealing with the aftermath of a death.

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